

11

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE

RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLYWELI

FOR THE YEAR

1962

*****oJo*****





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H O L Y W E L L R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L .

To the Chairman and Members of the Holywell Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report upon the health of the Rural District of Holywell for the year ended December 31st, 1962.

I wish to acknowledge the work done by the Chief Public Health Inspector in the preparation of Sections C, D and E of the report and by the Engineer for his part of Section C.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council as a whole, and the Officers of the Council, for their generous assistance to me throughout the year.

I remain,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Signed: D. J. FRASER.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT 1962.

SUMMARY.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population was 21,550 compared with 21,500 in 1961. The number of live births fell from 382 in 1961 to 363 in 1962 giving a crude birth rate of 16.84. This is below the rate for England and Wales, which was 18.0 (provisional).

There were 15 still-births compared with 7 in 1961, giving a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births of 39.68.

The total number of deaths was 256 compared with 302 in 1961, 262 in 1960, 270 in 1959, & 288 in 1958. The crude death-rate was 11.94 per 1,000 population. The "corrected" death rate was 11.34 compared with the rate for England and Wales of 11.9.

There was one death associated with pregnancy and childbirth.

It will be seen that diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 115 deaths (a fall of 27) and cancer for 53 (a fall of 12). There were no deaths due to Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles or Poliomyelitis. 14 deaths were due to Pneumonia, 10 to bronchitis and 18 to accidents. There were 2 deaths from Tuberculosis, compared with 1 in 1961 and 1 in 1960.

There were 10 deaths of infants under a year old, compared with 9 in 1961 and 5 in 1960, and 4 in 1959. Four were under a week old.

There were 8 new notifications of Tuberculosis (6 Pulmonary and 2 cases of Tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs), compared with 22 in 1961 and 22 in 1960.

There were 83 cases of notifiable diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) with 14 deaths, all from pneumonia. Measles were less prevalent, with 31 cases. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis. There were 9 cases of Whooping Cough and three cases of Scarlet Fever of a mild type. 20 cases of Dysentery were notified. This complaint was prevalent throughout the country during the summer.

Considerable progress was made with the campaign for the protection of children against Tuberculosis and Poliomyelitis.

Vital Statistics, 1962.

Population: Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-year - 21,550
Census 1961 - 21,627

Live Births -

Number - 363
Rate per 1,000 population: - 16.84

Illegitimate live-births per cent of total live births - 6.33

Still-births -

Number - 15
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births - 39.68

Total - live and still-births - 378

Infant deaths (under 1 year) - 10

Infant Mortality Rates -

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - 27.54
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births - 26.47
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births - 43.47

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)
13.77

Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)
11.01

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per
1,000 total live and still-births) - 50.26

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) -

Number of deaths 1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births - 2.64

Deaths (from all causes) - 256

Death Rate per 1,000 population - 11.94

SECTION A.

Special conditions including Chief Industries.

There is no change of importance to report under this heading since the last report.

Area in acres	58,000
<u>Population (Registrar General's Estimates).</u>	
Mid-year 1962:	21,550
Mid-year 1961:	21,500
Census 1961:	21,627
Mid-year 1960:	22,180
Mid-year 1959:	22,090
Mid-year 1958:	22,110
Census 1951:	22,324
Number of inhabited houses:	8,525
Rateable Value:	£216,991
Product of a Penny Rate:	£820

Vital Statistics.

These are presented in tabular form. For the purpose of comparison figures for last year are given, and, where appropriate, the rates for England and Wales as a whole.

Births. Table 1.

<u>Live-births.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	169	171	340
Illegitimate	9	14	23
Totals:	<u>178</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>363</u>

Live-birth rate per 1,000 population.

1957:	15.68
1958:	15.33
1959:	15.21
1960:	16.45
1961:	17.76
1962:	16.84

England and Wales. Live-births per 1,000 population.

1957:	16.1
1958:	16.4
1959:	16.5
1960:	17.1
1961:	17.4
1962:	18.0

The birth rate for England and Wales shows a slight rise whilst that for Holywell Rural District shows a slight fall. The number of live-births was 363 compared with 382 in 1961. **There were 23 illegitimate births,** compared with 21 in 1961 and 10 in 1960. The comparability factor being 1.11, the corrected birth rate is 18.69 per 1000 population.

Table 2.

<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	4	9	13
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>

Still-birth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births.

1962:	39.68
1961:	17.22
1960:	26.66
1959:	20.40
1958:	25.86
1957:	16.99

Still-birth rate per 1,000 population.

1962:	0.69
1961:	0.32
1960:	0.45
1959:	0.31
1958:	0.40
1957:	0.27

England and Wales. Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births.

1962:	18.1
1961:	18.7
1960:	19.7
1959:	20.7
1958:	21.6
1957:	22.4

The number of still-births was 15 compared with 7 in 1961, 10 in 1960, 7 in 1959, 9 in 1958 and 6 in 1957. The rate was over double that for England and Wales.

I believe that this number could be reduced if prospective mothers made full use of the facilities available under the National Health Services Act - antenatal attention either from the Family Doctor, the County Council's Clinics, or from the Hospitals' Clinics. These services are now more used than they used to be. It must be accepted, however, that with a high birth rate, there must be a number of still-births.

Deaths (General) Rate.

Table 3.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
All ages (all causes)	129	127	256

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population.

1962:	11.94
1961:	14.04
1960:	11.81
1959:	12.22
1958:	13.02
1957:	12.47

England and Wales. Death Rate per 1,000 population.

1962:	11.9
1961:	12.0
1960:	11.5
1959:	11.6
1958:	11.7
1957:	11.5

"Corrected" Death Rate, 1962 - 11.34 per 1,000 population.

There has been a fall in the death rate as compared with 1961. There were 256 deaths compared with 302 in 1961 and 262 in 1960. Applying the Registrar General's comparability factor (which helps to make a true comparison between the rates in the various areas of the country) the death rate is reduced to 11.34 per 1,000 population, which compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

Table 4.

<u>Deaths (General) Analysis</u> <u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate</u> <u>Per 1,000</u> <u>Population</u>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	-	2	0.09
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1	0.04
Malignant Neoplasm stomach	5	5	10	0.48
" " lung, bronchus	7	1	8	0.37
" " breast	1	4	5	0.23
" " uterus	-	3	3	0.13
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	12	27	1.25
Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	1	-	1	0.04
Diabetes	-	1	1	0.04
Vascular lesions nervous system	17	28	45	2.08
Coronary disease Angina	21	18	39	1.80
Hyper-tension with heart disease	2	4	6	0.27
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-
Other heart diseases	6	12	18	0.83
Other circulatory diseases	3	4	7	0.32
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	3	3	0.13
Pneumonia	8	6	14	0.64
Bronchitis	8	2	10	0.48
Other respiratory diseases	1	-	1	0.04
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	0.04
Hyperplasia prostate	1	-	1	0.04
Congenital Malformations	3	2	5	0.23
Other defined and illdefined diseases	14	12	26	1.20
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5	0.23
All other accidents	8	5	13	0.60
Suicide	1	-	1	0.04
Leukaemia, aleukamia	-	-	-	-
Influenza	-	1	1	0.04
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2	0.09
TOTALS:	129	127	256	

There were 2 deaths from Tuberculosis, compared with 1 in 1961, 1 in 1960, 3 in 1959, 2 in 1958 and 6 in 1957.

It will be seen that the commonest cause of death was disease of the heart and circulatory system, with 115 deaths, 27 fewer than in the previous year, followed by Cancer of one type or another, with 53 deaths, 12 fewer than in 1961. Cancer of the lung accounted for 8 deaths, compared with 3 in the previous year. Of deaths due to infectious or notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) 14 were caused by Pneumonia and 10 by bronchitis. Motor accidents accounted for 5 deaths, and other accidents caused 13 deaths. There were no deaths from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis. There was 1 suicide. Influenza caused 1 death.

Table 5.

Deaths. Causes associated with Pregnancy, Childbirth and abortion.

There was 1 death from these causes.

Table 6.

Death Rate (infantile) i.e. infants under one year old.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	7	2	9
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	7	3	10

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births.

1962:	27.54
1961:	23.56
1960:	13.69
1959:	11.90
1958:	29.49
1957:	31.70

Infantile Death Rate of legitimate babies per 1,000 legitimate births.

1962:	26.47
1961:	22.16
1960:	11.26
1959:	12.38
1958:	30.48
1957:	29.76

Infantile Death Rate of illegitimate babies per 1,000 illegitimate births.

1962:	43.47
1961:	47.61
1960:	Nil
1959:	Nil
1958:	Nil
1957:	99.90

England and Wales, Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births.

1962:	21.6
1961:	21.4
1960:	21.7
1959:	22.0
1958:	22.5
1957:	23.0

The number of deaths of infants under a year old was 10 compared with 9 in 1961, 5 in 1960, 4 in 1959, 10 in 1958, 11 in 1957, 6 in 1956, 10 in 1955 and 5 in 1954.

Four of the infant deaths occurred within one week of birth.

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births):

13.77

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births):

11.01.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).

50.26

SECTION B.

General Provisions of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Clerk of the Council: W. Noel Williams, D.P.A.(Lond).,F.C.C.S.

Medical Officer of Health: D. J. Fraser, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.

Office Address: Town Hall, Mold. Tel. No. Mold 176.

Home Address: 19 Highfield Villas, Mold. Tel. No. Mold 316.

Chief Public Health Inspector: D. O. Meredith Jones, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector: G. J. Tinniswood, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector: R. D. Jones, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Water Engineer: E. A. Iddon, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., M.I.H.E.,

Architect: R. E. Roberts, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.

Laboratory Facilities: Public Health Laboratory,
Chester.

Public Analyst, Chester.

Ambulance Facilities.

Provided by the Flintshire County Council. Ambulances are stationed at Flint, Holywell, Mold and Prestatyn. Sitting case cars are provided by arrangement with the County Ambulance Service.

Other Services provided by the County Council.

Home helps.
Home nursing.
Domiciliary Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation.
Tuberculosis health visiting.
Mental health visiting.
Prevention of illness, care and aftercare.
Ante-natal clinics.
School clinics and medical examination of school children at Schools.
Infant Welfare clinics.
Vaccination (by arrangement) and by local medical practitioners.
Dental inspection and clinics.
Ophthalmic clinics.
Distribution of Infant Foods.
Anti-poliomyelitis immunisation.
B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis.
Ear, Nose and Throat clinics.
Speech Therapy clinics.
Ultra-violet light therapy.

Provided by the Regional Hospital Board are:-

Hospital and out-patient clinic facilities.
Chest clinics and sanatorium accommodation.
Mental hospital facilities.
Mass Radiography facilities - mobile units, semi-static units.

SECTION C.

Water Supply.

The water supply in the Council's Statutory Area has been satisfactory. The consumption for 1962 is shown below and again shows an increase on previous years.

Yearly consumption in Million Gallons.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Domestic	91.05	88.39	95.26	105.06	108.75	107.75	110.603
Trade (including Agriculture)	44.76	45.09	47.18	52.23	51.88	56.50	60.169
Bulk Supplies	6.54	5.97	5.98	5.52	6.12	6.23	6.538
	<u>142.35</u>	<u>139.45</u>	<u>148.42</u>	<u>162.81</u>	<u>166.75</u>	<u>170.48</u>	<u>177.31</u>

Details of water supply within the statutory area:-

- (a) No. of houses with individual pipe supplies.
Individual piped and joint connections 6565.
- (b) No. of houses sharing such supply.
Houses on standpipe, Standpipe from private supply 1589.
- (c) No. of houses without piped supply 79.
8233.

The Council continued their policy of mains renewal.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal 1962.

Work of construction on Rhydymwyn sewerage scheme was commenced and satisfactory progress made.

The Council agreed in principle to the employment of a Chemist. Maintenance was carried out regularly and was generally satisfactory. Conversion of pail closets was in progress in Leeswood. The labour force was augmented and reorganised. Schemes of sewage were being prepared for Cilcain, Pantymwyn, Gwaenysgor. and Llanasa Parish. The Council also set up a joint committee with Mold U.D.C. to study a combined scheme of sewerage for the two authorities.

Public Cleansing.

The collection of refuse and nightsoil has continued to be satisfactorily carried out during the year. Four refuse collection vehicles and one gulley emptier, continue in regular use. Three of the day refuse vehicles being side loaders and one vehicle a 16/24 cubic yard compression type loader. One of the vehicles is nearing the end of its useful life and it is hoped to have it replaced during the New Year.

Few complaints were received during the year, due in the main to sickness and adverse weather conditions.

Four refuse disposal sites are in regular use, one of which is rapidly nearing complete filling. Regular inspections and treatments are carried out for flies and rodents. One man is employed on refuse tip maintenance, controlling the tipping and maintaining access roads.

The cesspool emptying scheme has again been used extensively during the year. Applications being dealt with during the time that the vehicle is not engaged on nightsoil collection, which is approximately one and a half days a week. In all over 350 applications were dealt with, being an increase of twenty five per cent over last year.

Rivers and Streams.

No complaints were received during the year and no unsatisfactory conditions found.

Camping Sites.

The improvement of camping sites has continued since the introduction of the Caravan Sites (Control of Development Act) 1960. No complaints were received regarding caravans or camping sites, and regular inspections found conditions satisfactory.

Smoke Abatement.

No complaints were received during the year. Observations were carried out at The Mostyn Ironworks, which was the subject of a complaint during last year, and the improved plant continued to operate satisfactorily.

SECTION D.

Housing.

Housing inspections have been carried out regularly during the year, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Housing Act, 1957.

Many houses have been repaired informally and where necessary, nuisances have been satisfactorily abated under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. All notices served, were complied with, without resorting to further action. Houses in the Council's Slum Clearance programme have been kept wind and weatherproof, until such time as they can be dealt with.

No further slum clearance was commenced during the year but many properties were surveyed with a view to dealing with them as individual unfit houses under the provisions of Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.

In accordance with Article 31 of the above Regulations the following information is given in connection with housing inspections:-

1. Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation - 43
 2. Number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers - 255
 3. Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to
 - (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works, and
 - (b) the making of demolition or closing orders -
 - (a) 31
 - (b) 43
 4. Number of notices served requiring the execution of works - 31
 5. Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices - 31
 6. Number of demolition or closing orders made - 42
 7. Number of houses in respect of which on undertaking was accepted under Sections 16 & 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 - 1
 8. Number of houses demolished - 4
- New Council Houses completed in 1962 - 32
New Council Houses under construction at 31st December, 1962 - 38
Private Houses completed in 1962 - 62

SECTION E.

Shops and Food Premises.

Regular inspections were carried out at food shops, cafes, restaurants, licensed premises and mobile shops, under the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 and the Shops Act, 1950.

Mobile shops continue to multiply throughout the district. On the whole the ones inspected were found to be satisfactory. Many of them are engaged on the retail sale of meat, meat products and fish.

Applications were received in respect of premises used for the sale and storage of ice cream, and manufacture of sausages under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The premises were inspected in each case, found to comply with the standards and registration granted.

Regular sampling of ice cream was also carried out during the year, from the two manufacturers in the Council's area and also of proprietary makes. One of these samples failed to reach the required standard and an inspection of the manufacturers plant was carried out. The probable cause was found, rectified and further samples proved satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses.

During the year the new private slaughterhouse in the Southern part of the area commenced slaughtering. There are now two licensed private slaughterhouses in the rural district. Both premises are operated satisfactorily and little cause for complaint arose during the year.

Regular meat inspection duties were carried out satisfactorily. Many visits having to be carried out, outside normal office hours, to ensure full inspection of carcasses.

Below are the number of animals inspected during 1962:-

Northop Slaughterhouse.

Cattle	131
Calves	39
Sheep and Lambs	1410
Pigs	261

Condemnations.

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Reason for unsoundness.</u>
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1 liver	cirrhosis.
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Sheep and Lambs

3 sheep carcasses and offal	Oedema and emaciation
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Pigs.

1 carcase and offal	Febrile condition
3 livers	Ascaris lumbricoides
1 head	Tuberculosis
1 pair lungs	Pleurisy

Mynydd Isa Slaughterhouse.

Cattle	145
Calves	13
Sheep and Lambs	1020
Pigs	378

Condemnations.

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Reason for unsoundness.</u>
---------------	--------------------------------

1 carcase and offal	Pyelo nephritis
4 part livers	Distoma and cirrhosis.
3 livers	Abcesses
1 liver	Cavernous anginoma

Sheep and Lambs.

2 livers	Cysts and abcess
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Pigs.

Part of forerib	Abcess
2 parts of chest wall	Pleurisy
13 livers	Ascaris lumbricoides
4 heads	Tuberculosis

SECTION F.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases.
(excluding Tuberculosis).
Notifiable Diseases - 1962.

	Cases Notified (Corrected)		Deaths
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Scarlet Fever	3	1	-
Whooping Cough	9	5	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	-
Measles	31	251	-
Pneumonia	20	17	14
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-

<u>Diseases (Continued)</u>	<u>Cases Notified (Corrected)</u>		<u>Deaths</u>
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Erysipelas	-	1	-
Dysentery	20	4	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Totals:	83	281	14

There were 3 cases of scarlet fever of a mild type. There were only 31 cases of measles with no deaths, most of the cases being in the second half of the year, and mostly in children up to 9 years. There were 20 cases of pneumonia, with 14 deaths. As is usual in this complaint, the deaths occurred in the very young and the elderly. There were no cases of Diphtheria, 1 death was reported as due to Influenza. This complaint was prevalent early in the year. There were no cases of food poisoning. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis. The dysentery cases occurred during the summer.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases notified during the year 1962.

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	-	-	-	1
45 - 64 years	3	1	-	-
65 years and over	1	-	-	-
Age Unknown	1	-	1	-
	5	1	1	1

During the year there were 5 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, a considerable fall from 22 in 1961.

There were 2 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, (2 males) and no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The close co-operation existing between general practitioners, the Chest Physicians and the County Council Health Visiting Staff is leading to the earlier diagnosis of tuberculous cases, and their quicker restoration to good health. The housing conditions of some of the notified cases are poor, and I trust that the Housing Committee will continue to give such cases sympathetic consideration.

During 1962 a Mass X-Ray Unit "B" of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board visited the county and operated mainly in works and factories. The response of the public to this valuable service was good.

From July, 1957, the Semi-static Mass X-Ray Unit "G" began to operate in the county, visiting Rhyl, Holywell, Shotton and Mold - one day being spent in each place every three weeks. Adults can visit the Unit, with or without a doctor's note. The response so far has been good. The attendances were as follows:-

Holywell 879
Mold 670
Rhyl 1706
Shotton 636.

Special surveys 2,099

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

During 1956 the County Council as the local Health Authority introduced a scheme for the protection of schoolchildren between 13 and 14 years against Tuberculosis. The object of B.C.G. immunisation is to give a child an artificial immunity or protection where no natural protection exists. The procedure consists of skin-testing the child with Tuberculin. The result of this test shows whether the child has a natural or acquired protection, or has no protection at all. If there is no protection, the child is given one injection into the skin of the upper arm. In a few weeks a small scab forms and falls off and the procedure is now completed. In 1959 the scheme was extended to protect children over 14 years and included students. In 1961 vaccination was offered to children between 12 & 14 years.

During 1962 1769 children were tested and 650 were given the necessary injection. There were no ill-effects. It is proposed to extend the scheme so that all children, by the time they leave school, will be reasonably well-protected. The written consent of the parent or guardian is necessary in each case.

National Assistance Act, 1958 (Section 47).

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No cases were dealt with under the above Acts.

Supervision of many cases of elderly people living alone was carried out throughout the year.

Anti-poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Protection against Poliomyelitis was introduced in 1956. Supplies of the necessary material were limited, and in the first year, only 306 children in the County had received the two injections. During 1957, supplies of vaccine were better and by the end of the year, 3,461 children had been protected. In November, 1957, the Welsh Board of Health announced that protection was to be offered to all children between six months and fifteen years of age, and to expectant mothers, some hospital staff, ambulance staff and families and to general practitioners and their families, as these persons faced greater risks than did the rest of the community. Vaccination continued throughout 1958, and during the year 12,457 children were protected, making a total of 16,224 from the inception of the scheme. Most of the work was done at Clinics and Schools. In July, 1958, the upper age limit was raised to 25 years, so that young adults could be protected. To encourage this group to come forward, visits were made to their places of work, and the injections were done there. The campaign started in 1959 and during the year 21,021 persons had the two injections. By the end of 1959 the number of persons protected since the campaign started in 1956 totalled 37,255. In 1960 the work was continued, and by the end of the year, over 93 per cent of children between 5 and 15 years had been protected. In March, the age limit was raised from 25 to 40 years. Many extra clinic sessions were held, to deal with the numbers who came forward. At the end of 1960, 37,147 persons in the County had had the three injections.

By the end of 1961, 89.5 per cent of children under 15 years had been vaccinated. In April, 1961 the Welsh Board of Health recommended a fourth (or booster) dose for children between 5 and 11 years. The acceptance rate for this was high. This fourth dose had to be given before the summer holidays and 10,296 children were given the injections at school. In October, 1961, the Minister of Health approved the Sabin (oral) vaccine but this was not available by the end of 1961.

From 1956 until the end of 1961, 55,330 persons in the County had had two injections, 45,445 had had three injections and 10,296 had had four.

In 1962 oral vaccine was introduced and by the end of the year 1768 persons had received it, mainly infants and children up to 15 years. The oral vaccine was well received by the children and their parents. It is easy to administer, and there are no after effects.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Part 1 of the Act.

Inspections.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspect- ions</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	3	160	4	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	30	35	Nil	Nil
Totals:	33	195	4	Nil

Cases in which defects were found.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	5
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)		
(a) Insufficient	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-
Totals	5	5

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork.

(Sections 133 and 134) - NIL.

